Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ

PTO/SB/33 (07-05)
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| Docket Number (Optional)

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)		
		A-6687 (191910-1570)		
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	Application N	lumber	Filed	
	09/692,995		10/20/2000	
on First Named		I Inventor		
Signature	Dean F. Jerding			
	Art Unit		Examiner	
Typed or printed name	2623		BELIVEAU, Scott E.	
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.				
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.				
I am the		11 14	\ \ \	
applicant/inventor.		Mond	Signature	
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)		David Rodack	or printed name	
attorney or agent of record. Registration number		770-933-9500		
	Į.	Telephone number 01/08/2007		
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	- [J1/08/2007		
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	-	Date		
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below.				
Total of forms are submitted.				

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is opermed by \$5 U.S.C. 122 and \$5 (TER. 11.1, 11.4 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take it is e

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of:

Jerding, et al.

Confirmation No.: 8091

Group Art Unit: 2623

Serial No.: 09/692,995

Examiner: Beliveau, Scott E.

Filed: October 20, 2000

Docket No. A-6687 (191910-1570)

REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF PRE-APPEAL BRIEF CONFERENCE

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicants submit the following remarks in support of a Request for a Pre-Appeal Brief Conference.

REMARKS

Claims 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90-92, 96-100 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over *White* ("*White*," U.S. Patent No. 6,628,302 B2) in view of *Lewis et al.* ("*Lewis*," WO 00/04726 A2). Claim 93 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over *White* in view of *Lewis* and in further view of *Dunn et al.* ("*Dunn*," U.S. Patent No. 5,861,906). Claims 94, 95 and 101 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over *White* in view of *Lewis*, and in further view of *Wang* ("Wang," U.S. Patent No. 6,501,902 B1). For purposes of the preappeal brief conference, Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections as applied to claims 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90-101, and respectfully submit that there exists clear cases of error, supported by the evidence in the record, in this rejection.

Rejection of Independent Claims 80 and 96

Although Applicants believe claims 80 and 96 to be patentably distinct, the clear errors in rejecting similar elements for these two claims are presented in this section to facilitate the review.

In the Continuation Sheet of the Advisory Action dated November 27, 2006, which affirmed the rejection of claims 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90-101 rejected in the final Office Action dated September 8, 2006, the Examiner erroneously omits one or more essential elements needed for a prima facie rejection, namely "receiving a second user input configured to request from the headend the visual scene in the video presentation after the STT has output at least another portion of the video presentation" and "responsive to receiving the second user input, requesting by the STT that the headend send the video presentation beginning from the requested visual scene." In other words, claims 80 and 96 require the STT to deliver the video presentation both during and after the bookmarking, and that the visual scene be delivered by the headend based on locally-stored (local to the STT) information pertaining to the visual scene.

On page 4, section 6 of the final Office Action dated September 8, 2006, the Examiner states, in the context of what White allegedly teaches, that while "the reference teaches that the system is operable to facilitate and control the particular playback of the on-demand presentation from the "server" [12] In association with various video playback commands, the reference is silent with respect to the particular 'bookmarking' as claimed." The Examiner then cites Lewis on page 7 of the final Office

Action as a basis to support the alleged teaching of bookmarking. Applicants respectfully disagree, and as pointed out in Applicants' response dated November 8, 2006 (page 12), *Lewis* fails to teach the emphasized claim features because *Lewis* appears, *arguendo*, to describe the functions of a DVD player, and not a STT and its interaction with a headend in a VOD system as recited in claims 80 and 96.

In the Advisory Action dated November 27, 2006 (Continuation sheet), the Examiner alleges that White "clearly include[s] the particular output of multiple portions of a video both prior to and subsequent to the various playback commands." Applicants respectfully submit that White, which appears arguendo to describe stop and pause functions in the context of interaction between a headend and a client (and not bookmarking functions), does not show the multiple portions of video as claimed since, as explained on pages 11-12 in Applicants' response dated November 8, 2006, once the stop or pause functions of White are activated, the system in White does not appear to output any portion of content until resumption from the scene from which the interruption was commenced. That is, the system in White does not show that a previously bookmarked visual scene can be requested by the STT and delivered by the headend after the headend has delivered content from the same presentation beyond that bookmarked scene since, according to White, no content from a given presentation is delivered by the headend after a pause or stop. Thus, not only is bookmarking not the same as stop and pause functions, but the Examiner has omitted these explicit claim elements needed for a prima facie rejection, and thus the rejection is improper.

In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Lewis and White is not obvious, and thus there is clear legal error. As explained on page 13 of Applicants' response dated November 8, 2006, White (presented in the context of interactive video programming methods between an entertainment headend over a network to client terminals, as explained in the Abstract) describes no bookmarking and no delivery of content from a given video presentation after a stop or pause function. The Examiner, apparently relying on a single sentence (page 3, starting at line 14) in Lewis, states on page 5 of the final Office Action that Lewis "discloses a method that is described as being applicable to any digital video apparatus that allows for the digital video apparatus to quickly locate a particular data block and begin playback from a selected location." As stated in Applicants response (page 13) dated November 8, 2006, the combination of White and Lewis is unreasonable because there is considerable

complexity involved in bookmarking content from the headend of a VOD network that is not addressed or adequately disclosed in the art references.

In the Advisory Action dated November 27, 2006 (Continuation sheet), the Examiner replies to Applicants' arguments from the November 8th response by stating that "irrespective of complexity, the particular knowledge required to perform headend based 'bookmarking' is within the ordinary skill in the art as evidenced by the art of record (ex. Budow et al. (US Pat No. 5,625,864), Goode et al. (US Pat No. 6,166,730), etc.)." Applicants respectfully submit that, even assuming arguendo Budow and/or Goode can be combined with Lewis and White (a showing of which has not been made), Budow and Goode still fall to disclose the above mentioned essential elements of claims 80 and 96. For instance, Budow does not teach continual feed of video after an interruption.

In view of the foregoing, Lewis and White do not disclose, teach, or suggest the elements of claims 80 and 96. Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the additional references, Wang and Dunn or other art of record, fails to disclose, teach, or suggest at least the essential elements of claims 80 and 96 (and dependent claims 82, 83, 85, 86, 90-95, and 97-101), and the rejection to the same is clearly improper due to errors and/or omissions by the Examiner.

CONCLUSION

Favorable reconsideration and allowance, or the re-opening of prosecution on the merits, of the present application and claims 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90-101 are hereby courteously requested.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, L.L.P.

By: David Rodack, Reg. No. 47,034

100 Galleria Parkway, NW Suite 1750 Atlanta, Georgia 30339-5948 Tel: (770) 933-9500

Fax: (770) 951-0933